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32-DOG STAKE, \$100 PURSE. Admission free, including grand stand. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main St. cars. The park is the coolest place in the county. Come out and pass a pleasant afternoon.

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To Santa Monica in 25 Minutes.
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Go to Catalina today (Saturday) and take advantage of this opportunity. Fare, round-trip from Avalon, \$10.00.

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Los Angeles to Alpine Tavern and return including all points on Mt. Lowe Ry. Enjoy a day in the Mountains among the giant pines. To make the trip complete remain over night at Alpine Tavern, rates \$2.50 and up per day. 50c Los Angeles to Rubio Canyon and return. Lunch counter accommodations at Pavilion. Passengers electric cars connecting leave 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 a.m., 3 p.m. Saturday only 4:30 p.m. Tickets and full information, office 214 South Spring street. Tel. Main 960.

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Camping privileges at reasonable rates. New Mountain Summer Resort at Henniger's Flat open for campers. Strain's Camp opened Monday, June 20. Special rates Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric and Terminal Railways.
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AMERICA IS AT PEACE.

Spain Found the Contest Hopeless and Quit.

Cessation of Hostilities Began With Signing of Protocol.

WHITEHOUSE CEREMONY

In a Driving Rainstorm the French Ambassador and Secretary and Secretary of State Day and Assistants Proceed to the Appointed Place—Signatures Affixed and the Seal of the United States Attached in the Presence of President McKinley. First Incident of the Kind to Take Place in the Historic Mansion—The Chief Executive Claps the Hand of Our Sister Republic's Representative—Proclamation Suspending Military and Naval Operations Then Signed.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—With simplicity in keeping with Republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The closing chapter of events which led up to the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, as it was not until 12:30 o'clock that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The State Department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the Secretary of State left the State Department for his luncheon.

At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thibaut of the French embassy appeared at the State Department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the State Department. He intimated that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the Secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and M. Thibaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rainstorm prevailed, obliging all parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Ade and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They went immediately into the Cabinet room where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Lieut. Col. Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour.

The rain was still violent, and the Ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thibaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library adjoining the Cabinet room on the upper floor. At 4:05 o'clock they were announced to the waiting party in the Cabinet room, and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States and First Secretary Thibaut, on the part of

Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol.

This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. The protocol was prepared in duplicate at the State Department, one copy to be retained by the United States government, the other to be the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column, and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the Secretary of State to affix his signature to the document. The authentication was brief and in typewriting, save for the President's characteristic bold signature. Later, the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the Queen Regent in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Thibaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the Ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives, it will be presented to the State Department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory, and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Mr. Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the

protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Bridger, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony, all but the signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied.

The President stood at the left hand corner, at the head of the great Cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Thibaut and M. Cambon, in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room. No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the State Department.

It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all officials present, this was the first time that a treaty or protocol had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the Cabinet room, just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the President requested the hand of the Ambassador, and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace.

He also thanked the Ambassador personally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up, suspending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all naval commanders, Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the other commanders at navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is also a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in forty-eight hours, at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed himself of the telephone, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the War Department, where he immediately issued the orders, which had been pre-

pared in advance, to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The State Department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken. All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:35 o'clock, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the Embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, who had bespoken it. M. Thibaut secured that used by the French Ambassador.

Upon emerging from the White House Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present on the conclusion of the protocol. He stated that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the definitive treaty would not be appointed for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

FORCES REST.

Replies Received from Shafter and from Lee.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—At 11 o'clock tonight Adjt.-Gen. Corbin received from Gen. Shafter an acknowledgment of the receipt by him of the proclamation of the President. Up to midnight no reply had been received from Gen. Miles, it having been impossible to get into communication with him. In response to the notification sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the former Consul-General at Havana, wired the War Department: "Thanks, the Seventh Corps has ceased firing. Unofficial."

It is well understood that Gen. Lee's command was being reserved for the attack upon Havana, if the necessity for one should arise. The text of Gen. Shafter's reply follows:
"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 12.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Telegram received. Message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier tomorrow, and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire, and will try to get to Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach."
[Signed] "SHAFTER."

GREAT RELIEF.

Madrid Glad Because the Cortes Will not Meet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, Aug. 12, midnight.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The protocol will be published simultaneously in the official gazettes here and in Washington. The papers discuss the situation quietly, and great relief is felt in government and court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the Cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The Cortes will not be summoned until autumn, by which time it is expected that the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country will have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts.

The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood, of military officers, and it is believed here that this commission will pave the way for commercial treaties and for a recognition by the United States or Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

Señor Sagasta has again assured the Queen Regent that he does not fear Carlist troubles, and the Carlists themselves appear to recognize that the country is not in the temper that would support a Carlist rising. They are speculative on the return of the discontented army, hoping for mischief there. The government has decided to withdraw its prohibition of wheat exports from and after next Monday.

THEY DID THEIR PART.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, Aug. 12, 10 a.m.—The Spanish government this morning notified the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, of its acceptance of the protocol, and asked the French government to transmit to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, at Washington, such power as in conformity with President McKinley's expressly formulated desire, will authorize him as Ambassador of France at Washington, to sign the protocol.

MORET NOT WANTED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
MADRID, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Señor Moret unfortunately will not be one of the peace commissioners because of violent antagonism to him from the opposition and jingo press and people. They cannot forget or forgive the foresight he displayed when Colonial Minister in his home-rule policy for the West Indies and Philippines and in his strenuously objecting to going to war with the United States.

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET.—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 19 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 10 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 29 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the existing war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.
How George L. Arnold helped the Southern Pacific to escape from paying its lawful taxes....Arguments continued in the water fight....Report on the amount of next year's taxes....Specifications adopted for street sweeping. Sea marriage declared invalid by the Supreme Court....Flight to secure just freight rates to valley points from Los Angeles....Housewarming of the Los Angeles county branch of the State League of Republican Clubs....Hitchhiking ordinance amended to include Hill street....Worthless check passed on a hotel keeper....Internal Revenue Commissioner make a ruling on the express company stamp war....Small boys accused of burglary....Frederick's meet. Entries for Santa Monica tennis tournament.
Southern California—Page 13.
San Diego Republicans endorse Grant Gen. Wade Hampton at Coronado. Excessive heat in interior towns....Redlands weary of dogs....Appointment of teachers in Santa Barbara....Trains running on new Chicago branch....River-side county conventions....Water development in San Bernardino....Electric express service between Pasadena and Los Angeles promised....Santa Ana's prospects for free mail delivery.
Financial and Commercial—Page 12.
Local produce markets....San Francisco markets....Frisco stock market....Weekly trade reviews....Chicago and New York fruit markets....Chicago live stock market....Spanish fairs abroad.
Progress of the War—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.
Signing of the protocol accomplished. President McKinley issues a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities—War and Navy departments send instructions to generals and commanders notifying them that peace has been declared....Long list of promotions in the navy....Garcia wants to reconsider his action....Cable censorship removed.
By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
The Queen's speech read to Parliament....Spain trying to quiet things at home....London's Lord Mayor coming to America for a vacation....Railway collision in Italy....Earthquake in Sicily. Vesuvius in eruption.
Pacific Coast—Page 4.
Rear-Admiral Kirkland dead....Big fire at Wheatland....Petroleum man drowns himself....Hawaiian Commercial Company's stock....Oriental advices....Two young missionaries killed. Death of an Alaskan steamer's captain....Tagmanila hotel burned to the ground—Many lives lost....Wife murderer sentenced at Oakland....Earthquake at Seattle.
General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Express car robbers' fall to secure booty....Trespassing stock ejected from national parks....The President praises the whole army....Prominent newspaper man's wife ill and her sister dead from eating poisoned candy. Freight and passenger collision near Milwaukee....Trick bicyclist in trouble. California contractors will have a chance at Pago Pago Harbor....Letter makes another loan.

THE PROTOCOL

Terms Made Public by Secretary Day.

Cuba and Porto Rico Given Up by Spain's Ministry.

Other Islands Ceded and Right to Manila Admitted.

Commissioners to Meet at Havana and San Juan and Others at Paris—Disposal of the Philippines Rests With the Negotiators.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The protocol provides:

First.—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over, and title to, Cuba.

Second.—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez to be selected by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.

Third.—That the United States will occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Fourth.—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies will be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

Fifth.—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris, not later than the first of October.

Sixth.—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President Commands That Hostilities Cease.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States. A proclamation.

"Whereas, a protocol, concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States and His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and whereas, it is in the said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington,

this 12th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

[Signed] "WILLIAM MCKINLEY
"By the President; William R. Day,
Secretary of State."

ALL OVER NOW.

The Blockade of Spanish Ports is Ordered Raised.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the President suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The Navy Department not only transmitted the President's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following order is in that sense self-explanatory:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT (Washington.) Aug. 12.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

[Signed] "ALLEN,
"Acting Secretary."

The following was also sent: "NAVY DEPARTMENT (Washington.) Aug. 12.—Remey, Key West: In accordance with the President's proclamation to you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

[Signed] "ALLEN,
"Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being put in possession of the President's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley, being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

TO OTHER LEADERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The orders to Gen. Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila: The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] "H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

The order sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names.

As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol, and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in command with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish authorities turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to Gen. Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals.

The Navy Department is also preparing orders to all commanders on lines similar to the War Department's orders.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Long has cabled Admirals Sampson and Dewey and other naval commanders that the peace protocol has been signed and to cease hostilities.

THE CABINET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—When the members of the Cabinet assembled at the regular Friday session today most of them expected to have the signed protocol placed before them for consideration. They were disappointed, however, for authority had not yet come from Madrid for M. Cambon's signature. Consequently there was far less interest in the Cabinet meeting than had been anticipated.

Secretary Day said that beyond the press dispatches from Madrid he had not been advised of the action of the Spanish Cabinet. When asked if it was likely that a special session of the Cabinet would follow the signing of the protocol he replied that he did not know, but he could not see no reason why a special session would be necessary. The President, while lacking official advice of the Spanish agreement on the formal document, was confident there would be no delay in its execution and regarded the prompt ending of the war as assured.

An official statement for press publication setting out the provisions of the peace protocol, was read and approved at the Cabinet session. It was prepared by Secretary Day, the purpose being to make it public immediately after the required signatures had been affixed to the protocol. It does not give

the text of the document, but details its provisions. The protocol in general is a reiteration of the terms of the note given to Spain with very little difference in the language of those terms, though with considerable supplementary paragraphs of an administrative nature.

The most substantial difference is in regard to the evacuation of the captured territory. The note, as handed to M. Cambon, called for immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, while the protocol leaves the time of evacuation to be subsequently determined upon, the design being to have the date of withdrawal left to be affixed by a joint military commission of the United States and Spain. The rest of the protocol, supplementary to what is embodied in the note, relates principally to the manner of execution of the provisions of the protocol.

The protocol provides for two commissions, first the peace commission, which will meet in Paris, and second, the military commission, which will meet in Havana province within fifteen days.

The military commission will be created immediately on the signing of the protocol. Its duties will be of great importance. It will settle the details of the evacuation of Spanish armies from the West Indies, and will decide all questions relative to the removal of all submarine mines, the immediate relinquishment to the United States of the great fortresses at Havana, San Juan and other points, and the transfer of possession of Manila city itself.

A PEACE TREATY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—While the document signed today is properly enough described as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. So far as it goes, this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus, having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone Islands, there is nothing more for any peace commission to do in relation to those subjects. Their fate is sealed, and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definite treaty of peace. It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not even subject to revision at the hands of the peace commission that followed.

Many details remain to be agreed upon which are not even referred to in the protocol. Such of these as relate to purely naval subjects will be referred to a military commission. This commission may encounter some difficulty in making a disposition of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the military and naval prisoners now in the United States. The Spanish government is showing a remarkable unwillingness to provide for the return of these soldiers and sailors to Spain. This has gone so far as to lay the Spanish government open to the charge of indifference to the fate of the men who struggled for her cause.

European advices received here from private sources throw light upon this, saying that the Spanish government is apprehensive that the returning warriors will join the Carlists and break out in open rebellion against the political dynasty. It is probable the military commission will be clothed with adequate power to deal with this question in the interest of the United States.

CONGRATULATE THE PRESIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President McKinley has been the recipient of warm congratulations from all parts of the country on the successful termination of the war.

LEE FOR GOVERNOR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

RICHMOND (Va.), Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed a friend here today to notify his real estate firm that he would not need his residence in this city during the next year. This is taken to mean that the general has been officially notified that he is to be sent to Cuba as military Governor.

CABLE CENSORSHIP OFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Restrictions which necessarily were placed by the government during the war upon communication by cable, will be removed tomorrow.

BROUGHT CALIFORNIANS.

Transport Berlin Arrives at New Orleans.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] United States transport steamship Berlin steamed into port this afternoon and was tied up alongside the Northeastern fruit wharf. Contrary to previous stories, it will not be necessary to dock her before she begins her second trip to Santiago with Riche's immunes aboard. On the big steamship, after having landed Hood's men on Cuban soil, were four distinguished passengers. Capt. W. H. McKittick, aide to Gen. Shafter, who, with his own hands, raised the American flag over Santiago; Dr. George Goodfellow, who ranked as major and was surgeon at Gen. Shafter's headquarters and chief of the Santiago commission of sanitation; Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick of the Eighth Ohio, and Capt. C. W. Mason of Co. A, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. Quartermaster Coulting also accompanied the ship. Capt. McKittick left tonight for San Francisco and Dr. Goodfellow for New York. Col. Dick started for Washington, he being charged with an important mission, and Capt. Mason, who is on sick leave, set out for Chicago, where he will remain for several weeks prior to his departure for Fort Sheridan. All of the officers are a unit on the most interesting points. They condemn the Cubans in unmeasured terms, and have nothing but praise for the Spaniards. They say the Spaniards are brave soldiers, and the Cubans ma-

auders. They also say that the condition of Shafter's army is in no wise exaggerated. That 50 per cent. of the men are unable to bear arms, and that the move to Montauk is the only course open under the circumstances.

Dr. Goodfellow is a native Californian, having come from Los Angeles. He is not an army surgeon, but entered about the same time Capt. McKittick did. He was surgeon-in-chief at Shafter's headquarters, superintended the sanitation of Santiago and had charge of the Spanish wounded. He also attended many of the victims of Mauser bullets from the guns of the Spaniards. He says that there are but few of the ghastly wounds which have been so graphically described by newspaper correspondents. As a rule, the wounds were small and clean. There were not enough amputations necessitated by them to be worth mentioning. "If Garcia's army should disband," said Capt. McKittick, "it would be the very best thing the insurgents could do. This was the sentiment that Dr. Goodfellow echoed.

THOSE WHO REMAIN.

WORDS OF CHEER FOR THEM FROM OUR GALLANT PRESIDENT.

The Field of a Soldier's Duty is Determined by His Government.

All Have Helped in the Cause Whether They Went or Stayed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following official correspondence between President McKinley and Gen. Breckinridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front, was made public today.

"CHICKAMAUGA PARK (Ga.), Aug. 10, 1898.—To the President: May I not ask you in the name and behalf of the 40,000 men of this command, to visit it while it is still intact? There is much to be said showing how beneficial needed such a visit is, but you will appreciate better than I can the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose and have done so much to show their readiness and worthiness to serve their country in the field, but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or a campaign. All who see them must recognize their merit and personal interest. You will encourage all if you can and time to review this command.

[Signed] "BRECKINRIDGE,
"Major-General, Commanding."

Following is the President's reply:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 11, 1898.—Maj.-Gen. Breckinridge, Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Replying to your invitation, I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to show by a personal visit to Chickamauga Park, my high regard for the 40,000 troops of your command, who so patriotically responded to the call for volunteers and who have been for upward of two months making ready for any service and sacrifice the country might require. My duties, however, will not admit of absence from Washington at this time. The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his government, and wherever that chance to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the nation's gratitude.

[Signed] "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

MAKING HER PEACE.

Spain Trying to Quiet Things at Home.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Aug. 12, 10 a. m.—The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled, and its signature explicitly and definitely authorized, the government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol. The first step in this direction, a semi-official note has been issued. It is as follows:

"The government is of the opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends upon the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably, and that assurance be given guaranteeing that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army, which has not been conquered, will return to Spain with its guns, arms and munitions.

"The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities, 'so that our unhappy soldiers will no longer be forced to die without knowing the whereabouts of their comrades.' The Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated, and says: 'We reserve the right to criticize the protocol when freedom is restored to the press.'"

"Those who pretend that the events of the past three years were accidents which do not affect Spanish history, are deceiving themselves."

WANT US TO HOLD ON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Aug. 12.—The American colony, through the United States Consul, has cabled to Washington praying the government there to retain possession of the Philippine Islands.

IMMUNES AT SANTIAGO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 12, 1 p. m.—The Rio Grande arrived this morning with the Fifth Volunteer Immune regiment under Col. Margreant, and the Second Regular Cavalry. The Rio Grande will leave tomorrow for Montauk Point with the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry.

FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One official dispatch was received by the War Department tonight from the signal officer at Playa de Este reporting the engagement at Manzanillo today between American

NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a. m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a. m.]

A MEMORABLE DAY.

WHAT LONDON PAPERS SAID OF YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTION.

A Once-famous Empire Has Gone to Seed—Spanish Rule Disappears from the West—The Record Substantial One for Only Four Months of War.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Standard, commenting on the signing of the protocol, says:

"Thus ends one of the most swiftly-decisive wars in history. Spanish rule disappears from the West. The conquerors have problems of great difficulty before them. Doubtless they will face them with patriotic resolution."

The Daily News says: "August 12, 1898, will be a memorable day in the history of the world. It is the day which witnessed the death of one famous empire and the birth of another, destined, perhaps, to more enduring fame. It must be admitted that the results achieved are a substantial record for four months of war."

The paper discusses the decadence of Spain in connection with the contention that France and Italy have become stationary, and predicts the ultimate disappearance of the Latin race as a factor in the human drama.

The Chronicle says: "The American people will never regret the sacrifices they have made to remove the Spanish colonies from the map. It adds that many more difficulties and sacrifices await them, but the result will be the growth of freedom and the extension of human happiness and prosperity."

The Morning Post says that the protocol leaves open two questions, regarding which future difficulties may not concern the United States and Spain alone, are likely to arise. It advises Spain, assuming that the United States only holds Manila, to sell the Philippines.

The Daily Telegraph is impressed by the indifference of the bulk of the Spanish nation to sentiment or national pride which seems to be extinct. For this reason national life in the true sense of the word must sooner or later cease to exist.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MADRID, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is believed the question of a treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States will lead to prolonged discussion. It is surmised the commission that goes to Havana will prepare the way for such a treaty, and will endeavor to obtain recognition by either the United States or Cuba for part of the Cuban debt. The commission will be composed of military officers.

Premier Sagasta, on leaving the palace this afternoon, stated that peace was an accomplished fact. If the protocol had not been signed, he had nevertheless actually received diplomatic congratulations upon its having been so disposed of.

OPINIONS COUNT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal publishes two pages of expressions of opinion of presidents of chambers of commerce and boards of trade and manufacturers' associations of the leading cities of the United States, showing the restoration of peace to be the herald of a new prosperity greater than was dreamed of before the war revealed to the American people their boundless stores of national energy. There is no dark spot anywhere in the picture. From Massachusetts, from Montana, from Pennsylvania, from Illinois, from Texas, come forecasts of an approaching boom. These are the advance notices of prosperity. From California comes the following dispatch from Hugh Craig, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

"Unfortunately, California is the exception throughout the entire Union in agricultural products. Withal, we are not despairing, for good prices are being obtained for what little we have. Our manufacturers are busy, the annexation of Hawaii, the transportation of twenty thousand troops to Hawaii and the Philippines with the enormous stores and supplies which the United States Commissary Department must keep on hand for its large family means expansion in clothing and food staples. Every sailing vessel and steamer belonging to our ship-owners is employed at good charters in addition to many purchases from foreign powers."

Edward O. Graves, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, telegraphs the following:

"There is every promise that the close of the war will be followed by a great improvement in business in this State. The annexation of Hawaii and prospective acquisition by the United States of a foothold in the Philippines, giving promise of an enlarged field for American commerce, have beneficially affected Seattle and the State of Washington. A line of steamers to the Hawaiian Islands has already been established.

FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One official dispatch was received by the War Department tonight from the signal officer at Playa de Este reporting the engagement at Manzanillo today between American

plenty of food from the United States soon. Members of the autonomist government held a private meeting a few days ago to discuss the attitude regarding the new political situation in Cuba. It is said the forming of a strong annexationist party was talked of, and the appointment of Senor Govin as president was discussed.

SCHWAN'S CAPTURE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PONCE (Porto Rico), Aug. 11, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Schwan's fight at Mayaguez Wednesday, which resulted in the capture of the city was a stirring one. Reinforcements consisting of six companies of the First Kentucky were sent to him on the steamer Hudson and he advanced rapidly on the city. Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, Anderson's and Thorpe's batteries of light artillery and the Eleventh Infantry all took part in the engagement. The fight became general and the Spanish loss was heavy. The enemy was dislodged by the artillery and chased by the cavalry. It is thought the Spaniards numbered two thousand.

MAY SLOP OVER.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is not to be expected, of course, that actual fighting will cease with the signing of a virtual notice that all hostilities are at an end. Operations conducted on the vast scale which the United States was forced by the necessities of war to adopt, cannot be checked or halted at a moment's warning. It is doubtful whether the news of the armistice declared this afternoon can reach for several days the expedition sent to take possession of the Isle of Pines, while nearly a week may elapse before the terms of the protocol can be communicated to the commanders of the American land and naval forces now engaged in the reduction of Manila. More blood is likely to be shed, therefore, before the suspension of hostilities just agreed on can be effectively enforced.

The administration holds it still permissible to dispatch troops from this country to the Philippines, although it recognizes the fact that no military operations can be engaged in after their arrival as long as the armistice lasts. Without doubt, two or three shiploads of troops will leave San Francisco for Manila within the next week. If any excuse is needed for this action the government can reasonably advance the proposition that the attitude of the Philippine insurgents is so threatening as to call for larger forces of the United States to suppress the possible invasion of the native army. It can also be argued that since the United States have declared their intention of holding the bay and city of Manila pending the deliberations of the peace commission, it is proper to send as many troops as this government desires, for the purpose of having them in the territory in case of a decision by the commission that the United States shall hold it permanently. The situation in the Philippines will be peculiar. The military authorities in Washington have searched the world's records in vain for history of any war which presents such a striking condition as that which is presented today between the United States and Spain.

The insurgents under Aguinaldo are threatening both the Spanish and American forces on the island of Luzon, so that when the American and Spanish rest on their arms both will be menaced by a common foe. The prospect is the American troops, or part of them, will enter the city of Manila within a short time. Under the conditions of the protocol the Spanish forces will not necessarily withdraw, but such steps will be taken in the disposition of both Spanish and American forces as may be determined by local arrangements.

KEEP THE ISLANDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The American residents of this city have cabled President McKinley, through Consul West, praying that the United States retain the Philippine Islands.

WHERE'S PRINCE DAVID?

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] News, apparently reliable, has reached this city on the steamer Aorangi from Hongkong to the effect that Capt. P. Bradley Strong, aide-de-camp on Gen. Merritt's staff and son of the former Mayor William L. Strong of New York city, is engaged to Princess Kalulani of Hawaii. It seems Capt. Strong met the Princess at Honolulu and they promptly fell in love. Just before leaving Honolulu, according to the passengers of the Aorangi, the announcement of the engagement was made.

GARCIA TEMPORARILY IDLE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTIAGO, Aug. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] More than two hundred members of Garcia's army, who have straggled into town, bring confirmation of the news sent yesterday that the Cuban general has disbanded his army for a month. Garcia remains at Balise, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Collazo, who bears instructions from the junta. Some of Garcia's men have been levying tribute on the people in the interior in spite of Gov. Wood's warning to all Cubans not to molest either Spanish merchants or troops.

CUBANS HAPPY TOO.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

KEY WEST, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A letter just received from Havana says that the Cubans there are joyful at the peace negotiations. The Spaniards of wealth are glad also. Hot-headed Spaniards, military and officials denounce the Spanish government, and make a most energetic protest against the government asking for peace.

Most of the Havana restaurants are closed. The situation among the poor is terrible, and many dogs, cats and other animals are helping feed the starving people. Many stores have been looted of their stocks. At Guantanamo and Regia many die daily. The Spaniards engaged in commercial transactions say that they will have

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES—

SANTA MONICA.

HOWES OCEAN HOMESTEAD—Cool, delightful, delicious. Right on the beach at South Santa Monica. Why swelter at home when you can have the grand old ocean and its refreshing breeze, with all the comforts of a home at the same time, and at reasonable rates. Home cooking—no restaurant way of serving. Our aim is to please. Come and stay a day, or a week, and be convinced. We can cater to those who are here. Take Electric Cars to Ocean Park, or address H. W. HOWES, P. O. Box 64, Santa Monica.



Superior fishing at Hotel del Coronado. New \$50,000 pier just constructed. The catch Aug. 10, '98, was as follows:

BARRACUDA..... 425
YELLOWTAIL..... 32
HALIBUT..... 33
LOBSTERS..... 118-585

All the boats are not yet in at 5 p. m. Lovers of Golf will find near the hotel the finest Links on the Coast, and the only ones having grass greens in the State. Write

E. S. BABCOCK, Mgr.
Or inquire at Coronado Agency, Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles.

They are free for everybody. Go down and see the fun. Take Santa Fe trains 8:30 a. m., 9:55 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 5:35 p. m. You can leave the beach returning at 8 p. m.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.
BURBANK. Alabama.

The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all seaside resorts in Southern California at 20 cents per week, 75 cents per month. If patrons have any cause to complain of the service at any point, they will confer a favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the war situation:

The peace protocol was signed yesterday afternoon by M. Cambon, representing the Spanish government, and Judge Day, Secretary of State, representing the United States.

Immediately upon the signing of the protocol the President issued a proclamation, calling for a cessation of hostilities on the part of the United States.

In pursuance of the proclamation issued by the President, Adj.-Gen. Corbin sent dispatches to Gen. Merritt, Miles and Shafter, notifying them of the signing of the protocol, and directing them to suspend all operations against the enemy. They were also requested to notify the Spanish generals opposing them of the joint action of Spain and the United States.

Late in the evening dispatches were sent from the Navy Department to the commanders of the different squadrons by the Acting Secretary of the Navy. The commanders were notified of the termination of hostilities and instructed to at once raise the blockade of the hostile Spanish ports.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

From all appearances the only department of our government that is coming out of the war with an unmistakable stain of discredit is that important bureau controlled by Russell A. Alger of Michigan. The press, north, south, east and west, without regard to party, is attacking his administration of the department with such free fury as to compel the belief that there is such a condition of affairs existing regarding it that nothing but a thorough and exhaustive investigation will satisfy the people of the country. Where there is so much smoke there must be a conflagration of such magnitude as to demand, at least, the ringing in of an alarm.

The conduct of the war has been so splendid and masterful on the part of the President, the Naval Bureau and the subordinate officers of all departments that it is sad indeed that the greatest executive department in the prosecution of hostilities against the enemy should be so conducted as to make Americans blush.

But things are as they are, and they must be met with courage, honesty and fortitude, no matter whose ox may be gored in the operation. Certain occurrences with respect to a great local improvement, on the part of the War Secretary have already prejudiced his case with the people of California. Remembering how Mr. Alger has dallied and delayed in prosecuting the work of constructing a deep sea harbor at San Pedro under a mandatory law passed by the Congress of the United States, we should not be surprised that scandals have resulted from that officer's conduct of his great department in the prosecution of the war. Such scandal was to be expected, but great as is the one likely to result from an investigation, no matter how rank may be the developments, they cannot be any worse than those which have resulted with respect to the great harbor enterprise which is of such momentous importance to this section of the Pacific Coast.

The people of this nation who have been furnishing the sinews of war in order that Spain might be punished for her misdeeds and the honor of our flag upheld, insist that if there have been abuses, dishonesty, favoritism or other wrongdoing in the War Department, that the whole rotten mess must be uncovered to the light of day and the guilty punished.

The Republican party, which is, in a measure, responsible for Russell A. Alger, owes it to itself in honor to see to it that nothing in connection with its incumbency of the office of Secretary of War shall be covered up

or ignored, but that there must be a full, free and impartial investigation of all his acts that have become the subject of criticism. If the great party of progress and political honesty is to hope for the continued confidence of the people of America it must purge itself when purging is demanded. We must not wink at imbecility and incapacity, nor must we condone offenses against the nation on the part of its servants. No man in this country holds a place so high that he can be absolved from doing his plain duty. No man holds a place so high that he cannot be removed from it in disgrace if he abuses his authority.

The Republican party has become great and powerful by being honest with itself, it can only retain its pulsance and high position by continuing to do exact justice to the highest in the land as well as to the lowliest. The War Department must be investigated, and if guilt is established the guilty must be punished; if the innocent are being assailed without warrant let the facts be known. The American people know how to deal out justice and they must be given the opportunity to determine whether the land is full of slanders and scandal-mongers, or whether the War Department is reeking with corruption and festering with incapacity!

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

A national conference to consider the future foreign policy of the United States has been called to meet at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the 19th and 20th inst. The war with Spain has developed unforeseen conditions and brought the United States face to face with the most serious problems of foreign policy. The question of what disposition shall be made of the Philippines is, especially, one of the gravest importance, on account of the interests of the jealous nations of the Old World which may be affected. The problem of the future of Cuba, which will be in the hands of the United States, will also demand serious thought.

In addition to the questions growing directly out of the war with Spain, the conference will consider the Nicaragua Canal, the pressing demand for the building of which is being felt with constantly increasing force. Another topic to be considered is international arbitration, having special reference, as the Committee on Arrangements states, to the proposed treaty with England, but looking also to similar action with other countries. The commercial interests of the country will also have an important place in the conference.

The call for the conference is signed by representative men from all parts of the country, without regard to party affiliations or preconceived opinions for or against a policy of territorial expansion, the purpose being, as indicated, to bring out the best thought of the best thinkers in the country on these questions, which are of such momentous consequence. Much good ought to result from the gathering.

NO GLOATING.

Spain appears to be gloating in the belief that we are going to have trouble in Cuba and the Philippines with the natives because that country did. But let not our Spanish friends (but yesterday our enemies) not get brash. We will give those dusky islanders a sort of government that Spain never dreamed of, and will so advance their position and their happiness that they will soon become as proud of the banner of stars as are the people born under its folds. Spanish "civilization" and American civilization are two different things, as is known of all the world. When the Cubans and the Philippines come to an understanding of that deference we need have no fears that their conduct will be that of dutiful children to a proud, beautiful and generous mother. Let Spain not gloat. It is not her turn to gloat.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has figured out the conclusion that by the accession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the area of the United States would be increased by 161,000 square miles, an addition a little larger than the State of California. The population would be expanded to the extent of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000, or by more people than both New York and Pennsylvania contained in 1890. It will be seen that the next superintendent of the census will have a considerably larger job than did the last one.

GEORGE L. ARNOLD—UNEQUALIZED.

Elsewhere in the columns of THE TIMES this morning is printed a leaf from the records of George L. Arnold of Kentucky as a member of the State Board of Equalization that is recommended for perusal by all Republicans, and particularly by delegates to the party's forthcoming State convention; for George L. Arnold is again in the field for renomination. He is as tireless as a steam engine, as active as a flea and as sleepless as a vidette. If care is not exercised he will betray this important office into the hands of the Democracy, for no man with his record, as shown in THE TIMES exposed this morning, has a ghost of a show to be elected, and, as a matter of fact, regardless of his politics his election would be a public calamity.

That Mr. Arnold has been the pliant tool of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky has been an open secret ever since he assumed the duties of the office he now occupies, but that his pliancy has been so glaring and disgraceful, few, even, of his political opponents would have believed. Through his palpable connivance with the powers of the Southern Pacific Railway, that rich and prosperous corporation has been permitted to escape the payment of its honest share of the taxes of this county and of the State, and, as a consequence, an added burden has been laid upon the shoulders, not only of the people of this county, but of all the taxpayers of California.

As a member of the Board of Equalization it was George L. Arnold's manifest duty to see to it that all corporations, all interests, all individuals, were compelled to bear their full share of the burden of carrying on the State, city and county governments. It was his business to know that no shirking was being done on the part of any interest, but how has he carried out the trust given into his hands by the voters of this district? Let the record answer.

George L. Arnold should not be renominated again for this office, or for any other office, and if the Republican convention at Sacramento insists upon placing his name upon the ticket, the election of a Democrat or a Populist is a foregone conclusion. In this year of our Lord, 1898, the people of California are not in the business of electing men to public office who are willing to wear the collar of the Huntingtonian octopus with brazen effrontery. If the Republicans would have a member of that party on the State Board of Equalization it must nominate some man other than George L. Arnold of Los Angeles. He will not do; and the voters of the district, if they are given the opportunity, will "do" him!

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Another great question of national importance—almost if not quite equal in importance to the Nicaragua Canal—with which Congress will be called upon to deal in its next session is the revival of the American merchant marine. The platform of the Republican National Convention, in 1896, contained the following plank: "We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may retain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

It is time that this declaration should be enforced. The war with Spain has shown, very plainly, the weakness of the United States in this direction. It was a humiliating thing for this country to have to hustle around to purchase foreign vessels for transports, and in some cases to grant foreign merchant vessels American registry, in order that they might be utilized. It was a still more humiliating thing for this country to have to agree to pay \$500,000 to subjects of a nation with which we are at war, in order to convey Spanish prisoners back to their own country.

To show the loss suffered by this country through the lack of a merchant navy to carry American products, it is only necessary to state that recent estimates place the amount so lost by the United States at about \$300,000,000 annually.

There is another phase of this question, to which THE TIMES recently called attention. This is the value of a merchant marine as a training school for crews to man our war vessels. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, while no difficulty was experienced in filling the ranks of the army with volunteers, it was found far from easy to find acceptable seamen for our war vessels, simply because our American merchant navy has become, to a great extent, a thing of the past.

We have shown what we can do with our war vessels. Now let us re-establish our merchant marine.

The word "protocol" is derived from two Greek words, *protos*, first, and *colla*, glue, the word "protocollon" being originally used to designate the first leaf of a manuscript on which were written the name of the author and other descriptive matter, and which was glued to the other part. "Protocol" has therefore come to be used figuratively in diplomacy as a name for a preliminary statement of terms agreed upon.

A GRAND INDUSTRY.

Reference has been made recently in THE TIMES to the anxiety felt by those who are interested in the beet-sugar industry as to the probable effect upon that industry of the annexation of Spain's island possessions, and especially the Philippines, with the consequent free admission of sugar from those islands in increasing quantities, as the business would be developed by American energy and capital.

Only those who have investigated the subject have a clear conception of the vast importance of this beet-sugar industry to the United States. From a citizen of Los Angeles, who is thoroughly well-informed on the subject, THE TIMES has obtained some facts and figures which show, in a striking manner, how great a thing the beet-sugar industry may become in this country should its development not be checked by large importations of free sugar from abroad.

Four years ago the consumption of sugar in the United States was:

	Tons.	Value.
Consumption	2,624,894	\$ 2,871,940
Production	205,598	20,283,014
Importation	1,718,894	108,588,946
Since then, the production of American sugar was somewhat increased and the importation somewhat decreased, although the large consumption has tended to equalize matters.		
The following table shows the source of supply of sugar for the United States, in 1894:		
Cuba	1,055,781	
Europe	164,250	
Sandwich Islands	150,816	
East Indies	135,884	
British West Indies	129,557	
Brazil	87,646	
Demerara	45,587	
Other West Indies	45,347	
Porto Rico	31,402	
Other countries	15,137	
Total	1,804,866	

To produce the amount of sugar now imported would require 460 factories of 350 tons of beets capacity each, per diem of twenty-four hours, giving employment in the factories directly to 42,320 men. Each factory would work up the product of 4000 acres of sugar beets.

The 460 factories would use the product of 1,840,000 acres, which, at ten tons per acre, equals 18,400,000 tons of beets, the amount necessary to produce the sugar now imported. The total number of men employed in the factories and beet fields would be 226,320.

It has been found, by experience, that one man and team can take care of and cultivate, on an average, ten acres of sugar beets. To produce the necessary amount of beets would require in the fields 184,000 men. The total value and the cost of production of the amount of sugar beets required for 460 factories would be 18,400,000 tons of beets at \$4.20, or \$77,280,000.

The average cost of construction of each factory of 350 tons capacity is \$350,000, and for 460 factories, each working 40,000 tons of beets per campaign, \$161,000,000, which would be distributed among our machine shops and the building trades. As 90 per cent. of nearly all our fabrics represents labor, it follows that \$144,900,000 of this vast sum would go directly into the hands of our mechanics and the laboring classes.

The annual expenditures and the amount of money placed in circulation through the channels of this important industry, for materials and labor in extracting the sugar from 18,400,000 tons of beets, producing white granulated sugar ready for market, is estimated at over \$122,000,000.

The amount of money which would annually be paid to our farmers and the various trades and manufacturers, if the 1,718,894 tons of sugar now imported were produced in our own country, would be about as follows:

For 18,400,000 tons of beets, to farmers	\$7,280,000
For pay roll to laborers in factories	17,590,000
For coal to miners	8,585,360
For lime rock to quarrymen	2,208,000
For coke to manufacturers	1,722,240
For filter cloth, filter bags and sugar bags to textile manufacturers	6,476,800
For chemicals to chemical manufacturers	918,160
For taxes	1,725,000
For insurance to insurance companies	820,000
For annual repairs to machine shops	4,600,000

It is not surprising, in view of these eloquent figures, that many Americans urge deliberation before they decide whether or not to annex the Philippines, which annexation beet-sugar men say would certainly kill the industry in this country. Nor is this the only American industry which would be injuriously affected. As THE TIMES recently showed, the annexation of the Philippines would threaten the American cigar and cigarette manufacturing industry with ruin, as it is stated that Manila cheroots could be sold in the United States, free of duty, at a lower price than American cigarettes are now sold for.

These are two commercial reasons why we should hesitate before annexing the Philippine Islands. There are other reasons, of a different nature.

How remarkably the climate of San Francisco differs from the average climate of the State was strikingly shown on Thursday. The maximum temperature, at points in the interior valleys, ranged from 110 to 115 deg. in the shade. In Los Angeles the maximum was 91 and the minimum 66, while in San Francisco the maximum was 66. The wind-swept peninsula may have the best of Los Angeles on a few such days as these, when the atmosphere is charged with an exceptional amount of moisture, but there are few Angelinos who would be content to live in a city where people have to wear overcoats and sit around a fireplace in the month of August.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, went after the Democratic "push" with a fine nerve and a keen blade,

and as a consequence there is dangling at its belt a row of gory scalps that is pleasing for honest Democrats to look at—for that there are honest Democrats we will concede merely for the sake of argument. It is good to know that in the hereabouts the "push" and "gang" element is being delightfully lambasted out of existence—a fact upon which everybody is to be congratulated, and especially the newspaper that makes such a result possible.

Naturally, being from California, young Finlay, the hero of the fight at Malate, is also an Angelino. The father of this lad, J. A. Finlay, was the local agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in this city for several years. He was relieved in April, 1883, and went to Guatemala as superintendent of a railway owned in that country by some of the members of the corporation operating the Southern Pacific road. Young Finlay, the hero, went to school here. He is half Spanish, his mother being of that nationality. He has made a name for himself that likewise honors his flag and his country. When the hero roster is made up, the name of Finlay will be close to the head of the list.

There will be 40,000 disappointed soldiers at Chickamauga and many others at other camps, on account of the circumstances which have prevented their participating in actual hostilities, but the President has given them all the consolation there is for them in his letter to Gen. Breckinridge. "All have helped," he says, "in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the nation's gratitude."

The people of Hill street appear to think that the hitching ordinance is a good thing, even if the hackmen do not, and they are very wisely clamoring for the boon of an unblocked thoroughfare. Their prayer should be granted. The streets are for all the people, and they should be maintained as free from filth as possible and free for the movement of the populace "on foot, on horseback and in carriages."

Some people are apprehensive of trouble in Porto Rico on account of the intimate relations of the Catholic Church and the local government. The United States has successfully solved the problem of church and State in something like half a hundred States and Territories, most of which are much larger than Porto Rico, and it is not likely to be seriously embarrassed there.

When the Democrats have to go back to the Chicago platform for an issue, and to Billy Bryan as a prospective candidate, they show plainly the desperate condition to which they have come. They are taking passage in the same old craft with the same old skipper that wrecked them in 1896, and neither the craft nor the skipper is half as well fitted to take them as before.

Secretary Day has been playing the part of peacemaker as well as M. Cambon. While everybody else has been absorbed in the negotiations between the United States and Spain, Judge Day has found time to smooth down the differences between Colombia and Italy.

The protocol, as signed yesterday, reads astonishingly like the original statement of terms made to Spain by President McKinley. The only difference seems to be that the conditions are a little more favorable to the United States.

That protocol appears to be all that is to be desired. Spain is let down very easy, considering, and as for America, it is coming out of the battle with a row of scalps beautiful to behold.

The word "Philippine" promises to become the most widely used during the next few months of any in the long list of words that the world uses to designate something with.

Stranger things have happened than that there should be a battle in the Philippines before the news of the cessation of hostilities reaches Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey.

It is reported on what seems to be good authority that the Merritt system is being introduced in the Civil Service—and other kinds of service—in the Philippines.

The protocol calls for the "immediate evacuation" of Cuba and other West India Islands. We shall see how the Spaniards translate the word "immediate."

If the doctors would pacify the yellow jack as promptly as the soldiers and sailors have pacified Spain, we could celebrate the year of jubilee at once.

Among the list of killed, wounded and missing in the late Democratic convention the name of J. Wipeoat Mitchell appears in all three classes. Let the Spaniards take their old guns from Porto Rico if they wish, they will never be able to hurt anybody with them, anyway.

Secretary Day is rapidly impressing himself upon the country as just about the right man in just about the right place.

A vacancy in the War Department appears to be the crying need of the hour.

Garcia would now like to have Gen. Shafter present him a protocol to sign.

The dove of peace has lit.

DEALINGS WITH AFRICA.

American Commerce is Largely on the Increase.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "Not only is it true, as asserted by Consul-General Stowe in his long report to the State Department as to imports in South Africa, made from Cape Town, that trade in that region has untold possibilities and that one of its obvious features at present is the foothold gained by United States goods, but it is also true that the trade of this country with the British and Dutch communities of Southern Africa tends to grow together in a common brotherhood the people who are interested in the trade, and to strengthen the bonds that bind them in sentiment. These new communities are, therefore, a matter of deep interest to the lover of free government on the original, tonic model, as well as to the enterprising tradesman and manufacturer that the commerce of this republic in South Africa is largely on the increase, and has reached a respectable stage of development."

"Consul-General Stowe deals at length not only with the subject of imports into South Africa, but also separately considers the commerce of Cape Colony, that of Natal, the proposed tariff changes in Cape Colony, American wines in South Africa, and the trade in African law regarding commerce, agents and telephones in Cape Colony. The seventeen broad pages of printed reports are well worthy of study, but their contents can only be indicated here."

"The trade of the United States is mainly in feed stuffs. Among the articles mentioned as having held their own last year are electrical goods and appliances, steel and iron, galvanized iron, tools, hoes, forks, hardware, crockery, glass, an improved demand for drilling and hoisting machinery, and oil-gas engines is noted. English goods are sent more goods in 1897 than ever before. English shippers urge that they are not on the same footing with American and Germans. They hope that preferential rates to American shippers will be withdrawn."

"The imports into South Africa last year aggregated \$129,150,128, of which \$40,000,000, or 31 per cent, came from the United States. The following countries: Great Britain and her possessions, \$38,670,062; United States, \$33,151,071; Germany, \$2,664,875; other countries, \$15,745,291; foreign countries not competitive, \$6,460,665."

"Germany is preparing to foster her trade, imitating the United States in the use of goods and methods of packing. Her proportional trade at Delagoa Bay is shown to be large. She sends to South Africa, a monthly cargo of export goods, in order to make known German industry and prove its ability to compete with all civilized nations. British manufacturers are called upon to the attractive advertising of America."

"In the trade with the United States, the principal increases stated in the table are: flour, jars, clocks and watches, cotton manufactures and raw tobacco. Tinned beef, agricultural implements, sewing machines, hides and skins show decreases. The value of cattle and crops caused loss of imports of implements, vehicles, etc. The table items of merchandise imported from this country is three times as much as that of the United States, and a half long of fine type, and embraces a large number of articles. Mr. Stowe is surprised at the small imports of fish, particularly cured fish, such as mackerel, salmon, halibut, etc. He thinks Americans ought to have the large trade of South Africa. With the large apple crops, Americans send no cider. England furnishes all the malt. How much of this, says Consul-General Stowe, was made from barley sent from the United States is not known."

"Of wire fencing, produced so largely in the United States, England sent twice as much as this country. And so on. Bacon and other salted meats are imported from the United Kingdom in the ratio of 10 to 1 as compared with the United States. Yet the bulk of raw meat came from the latter. The United States, the great silver-producing country, sent only about \$10,000 worth of silver-plated ware. Great Britain's nearly \$100,000. It is pretty much the same way as to manufactured tobacco and worse as to whisky by comparison with the United Kingdom."

"The total imports of Cape Colony for 1897, were \$21,244,492, for 1898, \$27,767,748. The exports were respectively \$21,441,849 and \$27,664,875. The total exports of wools from Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, of which the last named exported less than 400,000 lbs., were \$10,327,000, or nearly 17,000,000 pounds less than 1896. The revenue of Natal for 1897 was \$10,769,925; expenditures, \$7,998,000. The value of the mineral products, 119,136, against \$28,463,355 in 1896. The exports were \$7,893,132. They were in 1896, \$8,688,527. The decrease is credited to the rinderpest, locusts and drought."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Victoria Thankful for the Great Prosperity Prevailing Her Realm.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, Aug. 12.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The House of Commons met today at 10:30 a. m. A succession of questions on the subject of China elicited little information. The government leader, Balfour, declined to pledge the government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian Peking-Hankow concession, but promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in the Yangtze River Valley, Her Majesty's government will support them, both in London and Peking, and in all other legitimate British commercial enterprises.

The Chinese appropriation having passed its third reading, the session was suspended until 2:30 p. m., when Parliament will be prorogued. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament is as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with deep sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace."

"The changes that have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire induced me to conclude arrangements whereby the harbor at Wei Hai Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hongkong, were leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China."

Paragraph three refers to the guaranteeing, in conjunction with Russia and France, of the loan to enable Greece to pay the Turkish war indemnity.

The fourth paragraph expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the convention with France, finalized settling West African questions.

The speech then refers to the arrangements made to establish an early date, penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, New Found-

land and elsewhere; making reference to the plague still existing in certain portions of the Western India and the Punjab, and concludes:

"I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India and that the internal and external trade of the country are rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the late famine. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defense of my empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognize the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of my army."

"My lords and gentlemen: I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm."

"After expressing satisfaction at the adoption of bills enabling accused persons to testify in their own behalf; for preventing the abuse of patronage and occupation of benefices of the established church, 'the principles of which bills have been generally accepted for many years, and the result to there has been no opportunity to make them law.'"

The speech ends: "I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

"DIED OF FUSION."

The Epitaph of the People's Party in California.

[Oakland Enquirer:] G. R. Read, the chairman of the middle-of-the-road Alameda County Populist Central Committee, sends the following communication to the Enquirer under the interrogation: "Does fusion unite reformers?" Evidently fearful that the majority is not able to answer his question, Mr. Read proceeds to answer it himself as follows:

"During the meeting of the Populist County Central Committee a few evenings ago, when the straight Populists withdrew, a prominent fusionist remarked that he was sorry these men could not act with the majority in the interests of a consolidation of all the reform forces."

"But does union with Democracy tend to consolidate all reform with it? If this was the opinion of one man it would not deserve notice, but it is the opinion of many Populists. Indeed, no fusion Populist can take any other grounds and be honest in his position. And I am not ready to denounce every fusionist as dishonest and a traitor. I believe that many of them think by so doing they are advancing the cause of reform and hastening the day when Populist principles will rule the nation. But I contend that the position is both false and deceptive."

"First, it implies that the Democratic is a reform party, and such an assumption is too ridiculous for anything. True, the Democratic party has called itself the reform party for many years. So the devil is called an angel of light, and it would seem that there might be some light where there is so much fire. But what grounds has this old party for calling itself the reform party? Surely there has never been a political

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 12.—(Reported by George E. Prange, Aug. 12, 1898.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.83; at 5 p.m., 29.87. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 71 deg. and 88 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 72 per cent.; 5 p.m., 56 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northwest, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 96 deg.; minimum temperature, 68 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles, 71; San Francisco, 56; San Diego, 68; Portland, 56.

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is rising west of the Rocky Mountains and is falling east of the range to the Missouri River. Cooler weather prevails on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Puget Sound. It is very warm in the interior valleys, where the temperature ranges in the 80s this morning. High morning temperatures prevail on the Southern California coast. Generally fair weather is reported this morning from Southern California, though thunderstorms have occurred in the mountain sections. A thunderstorm occurred during the night at Carson City.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; generally fair Saturday; cooler tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—For Southern California: Fair Saturday; fresh wind.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Chamber of Commerce, in providing public drinking fountains in the streets of the central part of the city, where animals as well as men may make their thirst, will meet a want long felt, especially by the animals.

Though a cessation of hostilities has been announced, the Red Cross Society will still have work to do, for a large part of its ministrations have been to the sick and sickness cannot be stopped by protocol. The appeals for aid should not be unheeded.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining that of the Superior Court of this city, concerning marriages at sea, has the sanction of both common sense and good morals. For the courts to recognize as legal a mere ruse to evade the law would seem, on the face of it, to the lay mind, to be absurd.

Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena has been supplied with the apparatus necessary for conducting experiments in assaying, and a department for teaching this branch will be opened in January next. This will meet a want in the practical education of young men which has been especially felt in Southern California.

One country merchant at least has resolved to use the boycott to induce Wells, Fargo & Co. to pay for the stamps used on their receipts. He has notified a wholesale house in this city that he will neither send nor receive goods by express until the company pays the war tax. Their reason to fear that the company will not yield till the boycott becomes more general.

A banker suggests that, during these warm days, it would be a good thing if public opinion would authorize bankers and bank employees to dispense with their coats during business hours, as is done largely in the East. Since, however, a local democratic convention insisted on its secretary putting on a coat, it is to be feared that the time is scarcely ripe yet for this commonsense reform.

Now that the war is practically over, attention may well be directed to a united movement, on the Pacific Coast and in California especially, toward securing the speedy completion of the Nicaraguan Canal. It is now almost universally agreed that the canal would be of great commercial value, particularly to California. This being true, it follows that every day the completion of the canal is deferred, is valuable time lost and important opportunity sacrificed.

Billie Carlson, late of San Diego and other parts of California, having secured a railway paymastership as compensation for his efforts to help Uncle Collis in times past, East Kinney, whose newspaper indicates operations were rendered null and void by the Democratic County Convention, might perhaps obtain Billie's various newspaper enterprises on advantageous terms. They would afford a suitable field for Mr. Kinney's talents.

MORE BOY BURGLARS.

Said to Have Raided a Store for Cigarettes and Marbles.

Two more of an alleged gang of youthful burglars were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Pfeiffer, and three more are to be brought in. The two arrested and locked up are George and Will Hansen, who live on Boyle Heights, and it is alleged that they, together with the other three entered the notion store of Mrs. Alice Williams, near the corner of East First and Dakota streets, and stole about \$25 worth of stock. The boys were seen by a man who works in Evergreen Cemetery opposite the store to enter the store Thursday morning about 10 o'clock by crawling through the transom over the front door. All of the five entered the store and loaded up with candy, tobacco, cigarettes and marbles. About a week ago the store was entered, but only a little property taken, but the boys arrested yesterday acknowledged it was their crowd that entered the place.

The Hansen boys are 7 and 14 years of age, the larger of the two being considered the leader of the gang according to the story told by the younger. Walker Wilson, young Hansen's alleged companion in the burglary, was arrested last night at his home in Boyle Heights.

Small Boys and Goats.

Four small boys, aged from 6 to 8 years, with two goats were ranged in front of the Clerk's desk in the Police Station yesterday morning, the youngsters being charged with having stolen the goats. The little fellows looked up with frightened expressions on their countenances while the goats kept up a constant racket in their attempts to butt Officers Stewart and Richardson.

Special Officer Mead arrested the boys as they were going along the river from trying to sell the goats. The boys said the goats had followed them down street and they took possession of them as their property. Later in the afternoon the parents of the boys came to the station and took their youngsters home.

NEARLY HALF RATES EAST.
We ship household goods in mixed car lots. The Van and Storage Co., 426 South Spring.

FIGHTING THE OCTOPUS.

ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S STONE WALL.

Southern Merchants Battling to Break into the San Joaquin Valley—Victims Freight Rates Which Perpetuate San Francisco's Monopoly of Interior Trade.

The stone wall of unjust freight rates which the Southern Pacific has built around the San Joaquin Valley so as to shut out the merchants of Los Angeles from competition with San Francisco is to be the object of an organized attack by local enterprise. The railroad company is about to readjust its rates from San Francisco to all valley points, and there are glimmers of hope that hard fighting may secure some concessions in the direction of just treatment of Southern California.

The Los Angeles merchants want the freight rates between Los Angeles and points in the San Joaquin Valley to be made equal per mile to the charges from San Francisco. At present it costs twice as much to send goods from Los Angeles to Visalia as from San Francisco to Visalia, and yet the distance is in each instance the same. Through all the valley, rates are as flagrantly unjust as this.

Last October the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association sent to A. D. Shepard of the Southern Pacific freight department in San Francisco an urgent request for some concessions in rates, and the answer they got was as soon as the valley road was running the valley rate would be adjusted, and the claims of Los Angeles considered. Yesterday a letter was received from him by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association saying that the time for readjustment had come, and that now the rates from Los Angeles to valley points were to be considered. He stated, however, that it would be out of the question to give as low rates from Los Angeles as from San Francisco, south to intermediate points, because of the difference in cost of operating expenses. The claim is put forward that the haul over the mountains from Los Angeles is so much greater an expense than the long level run from San Francisco south, down the valley that the rates can never be the same per mile.

How great the discrimination against Los Angeles can be seen by comparison of the rates. Hanford is 9 per cent. nearer San Francisco than Los Angeles, but the rates from San Francisco are 60 per cent. less than from Los Angeles. Tulare is 9 per cent. nearer Los Angeles than San Francisco, but the rates are 35 per cent. in favor of the bay city. Fresno is 35 per cent. nearer San Francisco than it is to Los Angeles, but the rates are 80 per cent. nearer Los Angeles than from San Francisco. Bakersfield is 90 per cent. nearer Los Angeles than from San Francisco, but there is only a 10 per cent. advantage in rates for the Los Angeles merchant.

There are two main reasons why the Los Angeles merchants remain shut out from competition with their San Francisco rivals for the valley trade. One is that the northern business men fight any change in rates which will lessen their advantage over Los Angeles merchants and interfere with their monopoly of trade. Another reason is that the competition of the Valley Railroad has forced the Southern Pacific to lower its rates, while for the trade northward from Los Angeles the corporation has no rival and can do exactly as it pleases.

"The railroad's policy is shortsighted," said Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association yesterday. "Traffic between San Francisco and valley points must share with the Valley road. All the business it builds up between Los Angeles and the same points by fair freight rates accrues to its own benefit, as it alone can carry the merchandise. To prevent in its present policy is only to hasten the day when the Santa Fe and the Valley road will come together, and a competing line open a way into the valley for Los Angeles enterprise. Once the southern end of the State had a great deal of business in the San Joaquin Valley, but unfair discrimination in freight rates has practically destroyed it."

PATRIOTIC WORKERS NEEDED.

Urgent Call for Help Today at Red Cross Headquarters.

An urgent call for workers was sent out from Red Cross headquarters last evening. There is need for the immediate preparation of a large number of hospital pillows, and there will be work enough to keep all who are willing to help busy all day today. Whoever will tender her services will be welcomed today at the Red Cross headquarters in the Bradbury Block.

The Los Angeles Red Cross is endeavoring to secure 3500 lemons for the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment who are to sail on the Scandia for Manila within a few days. A letter was received at headquarters yesterday from Mrs. D. G. Stephens, delegate from Los Angeles to the State Convention of the league, in which she announced that the members of the Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley Red Cross leagues would furnish chicken, ham, bread and other materials for a lunch for the soldiers on the day they embark for Manila, and saying that she had pledged the Los Angeles League to supply enough lemons for the expedition and that 3500 would be needed. Mrs. Griffith, the president of the league, and the other officers are using every endeavor to secure the supply needed.

The following named new members have joined the league:

Meedames Antonio Strauss, F. McEntee, H. Flynn, J. Doyle, Miss Edith A. Bacheider, Messrs. John Doe, M. McInerney, Anton Platz, John Merz.

Juvenile Red Cross: Ethel May, Harold May, Pearl Zinnaman, Lenore Zinnaman.

ST. GEORGE KICKS BACK.

And Gets Other Neighbors into the Chicken Pluck With Himself.

A. Q. St. George lives on Pico Heights and delights in keeping chickens. A. L. Bausch, a neighbor, makes no objection to this as long as the chickens are not allowed to over-run his premises, but he alleges that they are not kept in confinement. On a complaint made by Bausch, St. George was arrested a few days ago and charged with maintaining a nuisance. Yesterday St. George determined not to suffer alone, and as other neighbors allowed chickens to bother himself and the neighborhood, he kicked back by having a warrant issued for the arrest of Lewis Duguettes and Richard L. Cramer, charging the same thing. For the next few days Justice Morrison will have chicken-fare enough to last him for many months to come.

Visitors to the city are invited to see the Coulter store, 317-325 South Broadway, in the Laughlin building, by electric light tonight. Open till 9 o'clock. —[Adv.]

IF YOU are troubled with insomnia, nervousness, melancholia or indigestion, try Solfos. It will surely cure you. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents per bottle.

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17 lbs. White Sugar
Granulated—when bought with other goods.....\$1.00

50-lb. Sacks of Flour
The choicest local kind.....\$1.05

50c Wines Today
Quart bottles—Your choice of Port, Sherry, Angelica, Tokay, Muscat or Catawba.....29c

NEW BOOKS.

Ray's Recruit; by Captain Charles King. Price 75c

Maiden of the Isles; by Elizabeth Phelps Train. Price \$1.25

The Pride of Jennie; by Agnes and Egerion Castle. Price \$1.50

The Lion of Janina; by Maurus Jokai. Price \$1.25

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Pearson's War Pictures

Says: "You could hardly have done a more desirable thing for the people, and you have done it well."

So Say All Especially the thousands who are securing the weekly sections. Twelve are now ready, each containing 16 superb photographs, and are procurable at the office of The Times, or by mail, on receipt of price.

SIXTEEN SUPERB PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS..... WITH TEXT IN EACH PART.....

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

Within 10 cents in coin (or stamps), for which send me part No. of Pearson's Art Folio "Through the War by Camera."

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....

(War Picture Coupon) State.....

ISSUED WEEKLY DURING THE WAR.

Science Has known for years that certain operations. How to apply them effectively has been the problem solved only by CATAPHORIS. A mild electric current drives the anesthetic fluid to the elements of the teeth and produces complete insensibility to pain during any tooth operation. My equipment includes the most perfect apparatus for applying this marvel of modern dental science.

Dr. M. E. Spinks THE DENTIST

Spinks' Block, Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 15 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all curable diseases of men.

No dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARH is a Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor how long it has come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12. Address

Antiseptic Cure Co.,

249 South Hill Street, LOS ANGELES.

Boston Dry Goods Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Men's Furnishing Department.

Saturday Specials.

Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Suspenders.

Seasonable, Serviceable, Reliable and Economical.

Shirts.

Men's Outing Shirts, made of finest Percales, laundered collars and cuffs, all sizes, 75c; Sale price 45c.

Shirts.

Men's Fine Madras Shirts, detached cuffs, ties to match; also, stiff bosoms, colored lawn bodices, \$1.00; Sale price 75c.

Neckwear.

Great Clearing Sale Men's Fine Neckwear. Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Club Ties and Bows, Roman Plaids, Striped and Checked Silks, Figured and Brocade Satins, Oriental and Persian Designs.

50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Sale Price **25c** Each.

Hosiery.

Men's Half Hose, seamless, gray-mixed and fast black, full-fashioned, reliable qualities, 15c and 25c;

Sale price 3 pairs 25c.

Suspenders.

Limited line Men's Silk Web Suspenders, fine gilt buckles, elastic cord ends, black only, 50c;

Sale price 15c pair.

H. JEVNE

At our Candy Counter

If our Candies were made anywhere but in our own workroom we could not say that they are as good as they are. If they were not made by the best candy-makers in this section we could not vouch for their excellence. But we do vouch for both. The highest skill and best of materials, joined by proper methods, make our Candy Counter well patronized by those who are judges of good candy.

208-210 South Spring St., Wilcox Building.

So Say All

Our patriotic ex-Postmaster General, in speaking of the views in the now famous series,

Pearson's War Pictures

Says: "You could hardly have done a more desirable thing for the people, and you have done it well."

So Say All Especially the thousands who are securing the weekly sections. Twelve are now ready, each containing 16 superb photographs, and are procurable at the office of The Times, or by mail, on receipt of price.

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ISSUED WEEKLY DURING THE WAR.

Science Has known for years that certain operations. How to apply them effectively has been the problem solved only by CATAPHORIS. A mild electric current drives the anesthetic fluid to the elements of the teeth and produces complete insensibility to pain during any tooth operation. My equipment includes the most perfect apparatus for applying this marvel of modern dental science.

Dr. M. E. Spinks THE DENTIST

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The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 15 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all curable diseases of men.

No dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARH is a Specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. We cure the worst cases in two or three months.

Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor how long it has come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12. Address

Antiseptic Cure Co.,

249 South Hill Street, LOS ANGELES.

Coulter Dry Goods Store

317-325 SOUTH BROADWAY, Laughlin Building.

THE STORE REMAINS OPEN

THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

As usual, the store will remain open until 9 o'clock this evening. Those who have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the new store by electric light will find it a pleasant way to spend an hour.

Strangers in the city as well as friends are cordially invited to make us an evening visit whether they care to purchase or not.

317-325 SOUTH BROADWAY, Laughlin Building.

Newber's

"We Lead in Quality and Quantity."

WHY

When! Never in American history has Coffee, fine Coffees been as low as they are today. Are you not entitled to a fair part of the reduction. No house in the country buys as many high-grade coffees as we. Our Gold Seal Blend contains two of the finest coffees imported. And we are making more money on it today at 35c per pound than we did a year ago when we charged 40c. Try it, and you will have the best.

When you want a substitute try Knapp Whole Grain Cereal Coffee, 15c per pound; \$1.65 dozen.

TELEPHONE MAIN 26. 216-218 SOUTH SPRING.

The famous GLEN ROCK WATER contains valuable medicinal properties and is recommended by physicians in all forms of Kidney and Urinary Troubles. Delivered to all parts of the city—is gallons for \$1.00

Cad's Mini Store

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.—

REFRIGERATORS.

BARKER BROS.,

250-2-4 S. Spring St., Stimson Block.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, "Always the Cheapest."

BANK.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital paid up.....\$250,000.00 Surplus and undivided profits.....\$25,000.00

DIRECTORS: W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. P. Frank, E. E. Horn, I. W. Helman, Jr., H. W. Helman, A. Glassell, I. N. Van Noy, I. W. Helman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Our safety-deposit department offers to the public safes for rent in its new fire and burglar-proof vault, which is the strongest, best-guarded and best lighted in this city.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

OFFICERS: COR SECOND AND MAIN STREETS.

J. F. SARTORI.....President H. W. Helman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. D. Johnson, J. H. Shattuck, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, Maurice S. Helman, W. Longyear.

Interest Paid on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Money Loaned on First-class Real Estate

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.....\$750,000.00

OFFICERS: S. C. HUBBELL.....President S. C. HUBBELL, J. M. C. MARBLE, O. H. CHURCHILL.....First Vice-President O. H. CHURCHILL, J. M. C. MARBLE, O. F. JOHNSON.....Second Vice-President O. F. JOHNSON, CHAS. MONROE, JOE T. RADFORD.....Cashier W. S. DE VANE, E. E. HORN, N. W. STOWELL, FRED O. JOHNSON, H. M. LUTZ, R. L. ROGERS.....Assistant Cashier A. HADLEY.

W. S. BARTLETT, Pres. WM. FERGUSON, Vice-Pres. W. E. MOVAT, Cashier, J. E. Fishburn, Asst. Cashier, Directors: W. F. Botsford, J. Frankfield, G. W. Hughes, E. W. Moore, R. P. Lotspeltz, Simon Mader, I. B. Newton, W. S. Newhall.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$250,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$21,000.00

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAV

FALSE TO HIS TRUST.

GEORGE L. ARNOLD'S RECORD IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

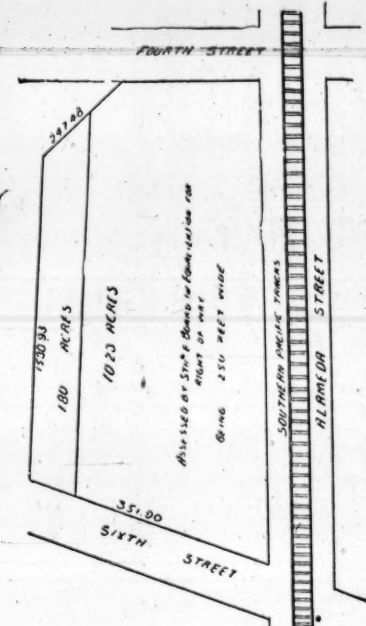
His Part in the Southern Pacific's Fraudulent Schemes to Escape Taxation.

THE LONG WHARF UNTAXED.

ARCADE DEPOT TRACT ASSESSED AS "RIGHT-OF-WAY."

The Methods Whereby Uncle Collis Shifts His Share of the Public Burdens Upon Others' Shoulders.

George L. Arnold, member of the State Board of Equalization from this district, is a candidate for re-nomination by the Republican State Convention, which meets at Sacramento one week from next Tuesday. Arnold belongs to that class of office-seekers who are in politics solely for what there is in it. He has long been known in Los Angeles as a smooth, unscrupulous politician, always ready to truckle



ARCADE DEPOT TRACT. Assessed by the State Board of Equalization as "right-of-way."

to any petty boss from whom he could hope for support. His affiliations have been with the worst elements of the party and he owes his elevation to office to influences that are hostile to the interests of every taxpayer of the State. It is notorious that George L. Arnold is the tool of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was originally nominated for the State Board of Equalization to protect the interests of that corporation, and he has been a most faithful servant to his employer. The railroad never had upon its payroll a more servile and obedient puppet. Arnold has been a member of the State Board of Equalization since January, 1895. During the four years that he has been in office, the Southern Pacific, largely through his efforts, has fraudulently evaded the payment of its proportionate share of the taxes and the burden has been thrown upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of the State.

For these services Arnold has been drawing an annual salary of \$3000 from the State treasury. What other remuneration he has received is best known to himself.

How far the public has been robbed by permitting the railroad to escape its share of taxation, can never be known. That the total amount is enormous admits of no dispute. The Fourth district, which Arnold represents, comprises twenty-three counties of which Los Angeles is the most important. It is natural that this county should afford some of the most glaring instances of the systematic frauds that have been perpetrated upon the public in the interest of the Southern Pacific. Fortunately, the facts can be demonstrated beyond cavil or dispute. The evidence is that of public records, the highest evidence known to the law.

The State Board of Equalization has the power, under the existing law, to fix the valuation of the Southern Pacific's right of way throughout the State. The abuse of this power has been one of the greatest of the wrongs that the taxpayers of the State have suffered. In the interest of the railroad, the State Board of Equalization has fixed an average valuation upon the right of way throughout the State and this valuation is made applicable to every bit of real estate owned by the Southern Pacific, which, in every stretch of imagination, can be described as right of way. In fixing this average valuation, the hundreds of miles of desert land over which the railroad runs were lumped in with city property of which a single foot may be worth more than a township elsewhere.

Having thus scaled down the average valuation as far as possible, the next step was to embrace within the right of way, all property which, if assessed by county or city officials, might be compelled to bear its just proportion of taxes.

Healthfulness

of the bath depends largely on cleanliness of the bath tub. Court health and shun sickness by using

GOLD DUST

WASHING POWDER

for all household cleansing purposes. Largest package—greatest economy. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia.

for 1897, is the sworn statement of the chairman and secretary of the State Board of Equalization, showing in detail the property of the Southern Pacific, which the board chose to regard as right-of-way and which the county officials were instructed not to assess. This statement gives the total mileage of the Southern Pacific in this county as 199.18 miles. It further states that the average valuation per mile of the railroad's right-of-way throughout the State, including therein the whole franchise, road-way, roadbed, rails and rolling stock, was fixed by the board at the modest sum of \$5000. At this valuation per mile, the total valuation of the right-of-way in this county, including franchise, rolling stock, etc., would be only \$1,892,210. The most remarkable thing about the statement, however, is that the Santa Monica wharf is nowhere mentioned in it. So that after first reserving to itself the duty of assessing the wharf, the board, with tender consideration for Huntington's poverty, decided that this property should not be assessed at all.

The records, therefore, show that the only part of the Southern Pacific's \$1,000,000 wharf which pays a cent of taxes is the coal bunkers, assessed at \$55,000.

Had the State board seen fit to assess the remainder of the wharf, the valuation would have been only \$9500, regarding the wharf as right-of-way but even the trifling tax which this assessment would have involved was deemed too much to ask from Uncle Collis.

As already intimated the railroad's right-of-way is most elastic in its dimensions. To the mind of the ordinary taxpayer, who does not view such things through Huntington's spectacles, a right-of-way means only the ground over which the railroad's tracks run. Such is not the view taken by the Board of Equalization. It appears from map book No. 20, p. 12, in the County Assessor's office, that the tract of ground in this city on which the Arcade Depot stands, embracing an area of 10.25 acres, was assessed by the State board as right-of-way at the regular cut-rate of \$5000 per mile. The accompanying cut is reproduced from the map in the County Assessor's office. At the time it was assessed, the tract was 1890 feet, its total valuation as right-of-way was approximately \$2200. On this basis the rate per acre is about \$215. There are not many property owners in the vicinity of the Arcade Depot who desire to part with their ground upon ten times this valuation. It will be observed that the tract extends from Fourth to Sixth street and that the railroad tracks do not run on this right-of-way, but on Alameda street to the east.

These are but two of the most glaring instances in which the taxpayers of Los Angeles county have been shamefully swindled by the hirelings of the Southern Pacific. These are cases arising in Arnold's own county and of which he was thoroughly cognizant. As the member of the board from this district, it was peculiarly his province to protect the taxpayers of his district from the rapacity of the Southern Pacific.

The public records show how far he has been true to his trust.

THE WINDY CITY.

May Have Cervera for a Guest When Pence Cometh.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Times-Herald says: "Admiral Cervera may be the guest of relatives in Chicago before he returns to Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Lucius of this city, who gave a dinner for the Castilian commander and the officers of his fleet at the Maryland in Annapolis on Tuesday, went East for the express purpose of urging him to come to Chicago, as soon as peace negotiations release him.

"Mrs. Lucius is a cousin to Admiral Cervera. Besides being a relative of Admiral Cervera, Mrs. Lucius is well-known to many officers of the fleet, having made their acquaintance through her father, Admiral Bulnes who was stationed for many years at Havana."

The Mayor Goes North. Mayor M. P. Snyder left last night for San Francisco where he will remain until Sunday evening. He will then go to Sacramento to attend the State Democratic convention, to which he is a delegate. After the convention he will go to Saratoga where his wife and son Ross have been spending the season. The Mayor will remain there some time. He expects to be away from the city about fifteen days. During his absence President Siver of the City Council will act as Mayor.

Yachting Party. The following-named men from Downey and Rivera, will sail from San Pedro Saturday on the yacht Nellie for a few days' cruise about the islands: R. B. Arey, Thomas Pellett, Robert Pellett, W. Pellett, Richard O'Neill, O. Burke, Alonso Hall, John Townsley, J. H. Ardis, Charles Benbrook, Dr. Rowley, David Standlee, Charles Watts, J. Weirback, L. Sidwell, John Taylor, S. Cohn and George Ralph.

Mrs. Van Dyke is Missing. Mrs. Van Dyke, a woman 51 years old, living at No. 801 Avenue 33, East Los Angeles, is reported as missing. She left her home last Thursday at 9 o'clock, ostensibly to call at Ben White's real estate agency. It has been learned that she did not go there, and neither has she been seen since her departure by any of her relations or friends. The police are trying to locate Mrs. Van Dyke.

Says Jim Struck Her. A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of James Moore, a colored man living on Jackson street, and he was arrested on the charge of battery committed on the person of his wife, who signed the complaint as Ellen Moore. She alleges that her husband met her on Jackson street Thursday night, and while she was talking to some friends struck her on the face.

QUALITY IN WINES AND LIQUORS is everything. No doubts, no suspensions, no regrets. If it comes from Woolcott's, 125 North Spring.

LEAGUE HOUSE-WARMING

REPUBLICAN RECEPTION TO MEET CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Opening of the New Headquarters of the Los Angeles Branch of the State League of Republican Clubs—Speeches and Gossip.

The candidates were stood up one by one to be looked at last night at the house-warming of the Los Angeles county branch of the State League of Republican Clubs. The new headquarters in the Hollenbeck were crowded with the aspirants for office, their friends, and voters who wanted to get a good look at the men who will ask for a chance to serve the people after next election day.

Some of the candidates were shy and subdued. They told of their desire for public place, asked for the votes of all good Republicans and promised to loyally support "the other fellow" if beaten in the fight for a nomination. Other old war horses like C. C. McComas and Gen. H. A. Pierce waxed eloquent over Manila and Santiago, told of twenty, thirty, fifty years of service in the Republican ranks, and declared at considerable length that they need say nothing at all.

Gilbert E. Overton presided, and opened the meeting with a vigorous and meaty speech on the present political situation. "This is a Republican year," he declared. "The slanders which envy has directed against the magnificent president, William McKinley, have served only to show how immeasurably he towers above reproach. It is a Republican administration which has brought this war to its triumphant conclusion. It is under a Republican administration that the first war ever fought simply for the sake of humanity has been waged."

Gen. H. A. Pierce declared that Populism has been defeated. "I used to live in Kansas," he confessed, "the State that produces more wheat to the square mile than any other in the country. But this year Kansas is going Republican, for Populism cannot live when there are 60,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 a bushel." He declared that this year both Governor and Senator must come from Southern California.

W. A. Holladay, who has just returned from the East, told of the growth of Republicanism everywhere. "I was in Washington during the closing days of the session," he said, "I sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives with a Congressman. 'Why does California send a fellow like Barlow to Congress?' he asked me. 'We aren't going to next time,' I answered." He continued with a strong plea in support of the candidacy of R. J. Waters, declaring that it was the part of wisdom to send him to Washington with the expectation of sending him back again and again, as is done in the Eastern States, as it is only by length of service that a man's word comes to be of any weight in the House of Representatives. "Steve White is respected," he said, "but no one believes a word he says on the floor, for he pretends to represent California and yet voted against the tariff bill which raised the protective duty on oranges."

There were also speeches by Messrs. C. E. Danforth, H. A. Barclay, R. A. Ling, C. C. McComas, Judge Gosper, A. Z. Bayley, Frank Harbutt, T. E. Newlin, Walter Hawk, Voshury, Byron Oliver, Pillsbury, Senator Simpson of Pasadena and others, and music by the Columbia Club Quartette.

BAD SMASH-UP.

Passenger Train Scatters Grain from a Wrecked Freight.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—A bad freight and passenger collision occurred today just outside the city limits, near Bay View, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Two long freight trains were switching in the yard when they collided at the rear ends at the curve, throwing several cars across the track. Just after the freight wreck a passenger train from Waukesha on the Madison division came around the curve at a high rate of speed. Engineer Palmer of the passenger train, seeing it would be impossible to stop his train in time to avoid the wreck, called to his fireman to jump, at the same time reversing the lever of the locomotive.

The passenger train, with fourteen coaches, rushed into the freight wreck, smashing several cars loaded with grain, which was scattered in all directions. The passenger engine was nearly demolished, and several of the empty coaches were considerably damaged. No lives were lost, but destruction to property will probably exceed \$50,000. A wrecking crew is now at work clearing away the wreckage and restoring the rails which were torn up.

SCHOLEY'S CRIME.

A Trick Bicyclist Accused of Causing a Woman's Death.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WESTERLY (R. I.), Aug. 12.—H. C. Schooley, a trick bicyclist of San Francisco, is in jail here to answer for his alleged connection with the death of Maria A. Flynn, a landress, who was drowned at Ocean Pier last night.

Schooley had been accused of assault upon Miss Flynn, and was awaiting a hearing in court. According to the story he subsequently made a point of meeting with Miss Flynn for last evening, and while with her on the pier made a second attempt to assault her. She resisted for a while, and then suddenly broke away from him and leaped into the water, drowning before help could reach her.

FUN AT REDONDO BEACH SUNDAY.

Hundreds of free melons to be given away. See the fun. Santa Fe trains go at 8:30 a. m., 9:55 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 5:35 p. m., late train returning at 8 p. m. Round trip 50 cents.

We'll Make This a

Banner Day

AT THE

Green Tag Reduction Sale

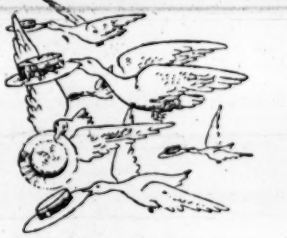
The little Green Tags are melting our summer stocks away. They can't go fast enough. Hence bigger bargains, deeper cuts. The roll of honor, the Green Tag list, has been reinforced for some lively selling. Read on.

Bathing Suits.
Men's and Young Men's Cotton Bathing Suits, two piece, dark blue, fast color, \$1.25 value; Green Tagged to 69c

Men's Summer-weight Undergarments.
Silk-finished "Otis" Balbriggan Underwear, pearl buttons, lock-stitched seams, combed Egyptian cotton, cheap enough at 65c; Green Tagged to 46c

Boys'
25c lightweight UNDERWEAR Tagged 21c
50c KNEE PANTS in gray, brown or plaid 22c
50c K & E WAISTS, Green Tagged to 25c
50c H. & W. UNDERWAISTS, good thing for summer 33c

\$1.50 "Star" GOLF SHIRTS, Green Tagged to \$1.00
\$1.75 Knee Pant SUITS, Green Tagged to 95c
\$5.00 Knee Pant SUITS, Green Tagged to \$3.35



HATS of Straw.
Pick up any Straw Hat in this house you'll find it Green Tagged at EXACTLY ONE HALF.

HATS of Crash.
75c Crash Hats in every shape and color; Green Tagged to sell at 49c

All 50c Crash Hats at 25c
The Shoe Store's Unusual values may be gauged by these two.

LADIES' Ooze
Calf Strap Sandals, all colors, French heel; were \$2.50; Green Tag says 99c

MEN'S genuine
Viel Kid Shoes, congress or lace, tan or black, in any style of toe; regular price \$3.00; Green Tag price \$2.11

Jacoby Bros

128-138 N. Spring St.

Today and Tonight

95¢

A Pair

Backstrand is going to sell Ladies' Oxfords for 95 cents a pair today and tonight. They are all good Oxfords ---part of Gibson's stock that Backstrand bought for 60 cents on the dollar. Small sizes and narrow widths, though---but big bargains. Were \$3 to \$5. Men's \$5, \$6 and \$7 shoes for \$2. Ladies' \$3, \$4 and \$5 shoes for \$2.

SOUTH SPRING STREET
No. 309

Crimes Stassforth Stationery Co.

How to Write Business-seeking Letters
Write one and copy the rest on an Edison Mimeograph. It produces any number of copies from a hand or typewritten original, at the rate of one thousand an hour. Any one can operate it. Endorsed by over 150,000 users. Send for samples of work and price list.
306 S. Spring St., opposite Ramona Hotel.

W. E. Cummings
The SHOE Man
110 So. Spring St. LA. BETTER
NONE

Shoe Sale...

This is your chance to buy. Low Prices. Cuts on 100 kinds of Shoes.

Ladies' Low Shoes, tan, \$1
Ladies' Boots, lace, - \$2.50
Children's, 35c, 50c, 90c, \$1.00
Men's Tan Shoes cut to - \$3.50

Remember the name and No. 110 S. Spring

ATTRACTIVE
MAGAZINE
SECTION.

READ THE SUNDAY TIMES

FOR AUGUST 14, 1898.

BRILLIANT SPECIAL ARTICLES.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF THE FAMOUS
DIARY OF FATHER CRESPI.

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

- Father Crespi's Diary. Part II.**
A record of the first journey made by Europeans through California; translated by Frank de Thoma.
- The Nitrate Deserts.**
A chemical laboratory of the gods that exists in Chile; by Frank G. Carpenter.
- A Knight of the Mexican War.**
Story of the rescue of some English residents from guerrillas; by Isabel Winthrop.
- Phil May.**
A glimpse of the famous Punch artist in his luxurious London studio; by Frances Brenon.
- Without Orders.**
Santiago and other famous battles won by the soldiers alone; by O. V. C.
- Octave Thanet at Omaha.**
Good-natured crowds enjoy the sociability of State days; by Octave Thanet.
- Wrecking Warships.**
Lieut. Hobson's plan for raising Cervera's sunken fleet; by A. E. C.
- The Man Behind the Gun.**
His skill and devotion win big naval victories; by H. H. Lewis.
- Army Life in Cuba.**
Conditions that prevailed during the Santiago campaign; by W. J. Rouse.
- Our Morning Sermon.**
Christ's name was significant of His purpose in life; by Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell.
- Woman and Home.**
August shirt waists are hand-made and as elaborate as French lingerie—The Senorita jacket—New collars and stocks; by Mary Dean. Calve at Home—The pleasant life in her little hotel in Paris; by Nina Estabrook.
- Our Boys and Girls.**
Hubert of the Band—How a boy soldier justified his early enlistment; by P. Y. Black. Brer Watermelon—His scandalous behavior at the barbecue.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
DOINGS IN SOCIETY.

A library of entertainment, instruction and up-to-date news. All for 5 cts.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES

4.60; northern, 4.65; eastern, 6.60; ^{37.25}
gen. 4.50; graham flour, 2.10 per cwt.
FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 20.00; (

312 bushels last week, and compared 4,469,518 bushels in the corresponding of 1897; 2,635,216 bushels in 1896; 1,821,695, and 2,979,824 bushels in 1894. Since this year the exports of wheat averaged 19,712,657 bushels, against 16,115,543

Boston Stock Market.
BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Atchison, 14; E
phone, 281; Burlington, 113½; M
Central, 4½; Oregon Short Line, 30.

Oil Transactions.
OIL CITY, Aug. 12.—Credit balances on certificates closed offered 96; sale at 96.

98. funded. Can be carried in vest
everywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on
price by THE PERFECT CO., Dallas, Tex.
For sale in Los Angeles, Cal. by C. J.
man, 142 N. Main; Godfray & Moo
Spring; Boswell & Noyes Drug Co
and Broadway; Owl Drug Co.

Late of the English and German Specialists, is now permanently located at
S. Broadway. All chronic diseases of men and women. Consultation free. Call
316 Broadway. Rooms 3, 4, 5; office
to 4 and 7 to 8 evenings.

Expert
ed at 216
of men
or write.
hours. 9



Zealand
tralia.
HUGH B
Age
230 South

of men
or write.
hours, 9



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City Briefs.

The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all seaside resorts in Southern California at 20 cents per week, 75 cents per month. If patrons have any cause to complain of the service at any point, they will confer favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

For a rare musical treat go to Santa Monica and listen to the Los Angeles Military Band concert given Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A band recognized by all the leading musicians as the best musical organization on the Coast.

"Mural Histories of Cuba," cloth bound, containing over six hundred pages, finely illustrated, given free with one prepaid annual subscription to The Times. The book is offered for sale at \$2.

First Baptist Church, 727 South Flower, Rev. A. J. Frost of San Bernardino will preach Sunday at 11 a.m. and Rev. J. Herndon Garnett at 7:45 p.m. All welcome.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 per dozen, Sunbeam, No. 236 South Main street.

Thermometer at Coronado only reached 77 deg. yesterday.

Clair De Lune will call at the office of Chief of Police Glass he will hear of something to his advantage.

The State Woman's Christian Temperance Union will assemble at Long Beach August 16-18 for its seventh annual school of methods.

The Columbia Club will give a reception tonight to Hon. Thirey L. Ford of San Francisco. There will be short talks by prominent speakers.

The police departments bear cub was chloroformed because its wound was incurable, and not accidentally, and Dr. Morrison was not the executioner.

There are no telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mr. Hall, Harry K. Hirst, Mrs. Higgins, J. Irving, Crowell, Mrs. Ben W. Oliver.

The case of Promoter Frank M. Barr, charged with using the United States mails to defraud, was yesterday ordered by Judge Wellborn of the United States District Court transferred to the San Francisco district, where the alleged offense was committed. Barr is accused of swindling the owners of a wave motor in which the inventors wished capitalists interested.

WORTHLESS CHECK.

Passed Upon a Hotel-keeper, Who Gave Change.

George F. McClelland and George Newkirk are complained of for passing bogus checks. A complaint was made yesterday by Morris Lyman, proprietor of the Lyman lodging house No. 28 East First street, in which he alleges that McClelland and Newkirk obtained from him \$3.80 in cash and lodging amounting to 75 cents by means of a check drawn on the German American Savings Bank in favor of McClelland and signed by George Newkirk.

Lyman says that on Thursday night McClelland came to his place and engaged a room for himself. He agreed to pay 75 cents, giving the check in payment. It called for \$3.80, and as Lyman had apparently read the papers somewhat denigrated and did not want to take it. Finally he was prevailed on to go over to the Silver Star saloon and ask some men there what they thought about it, and was told the check looked regular enough. He then gave the money, and yesterday morning went to the room to have McClelland go to the bank with him to get it cashed as agreed the night before. He found the man on the point of leaving with his baggage. Lyman followed him, and when McClelland introduced him to Mr. Gordon, and who he said would go to the bank with him to get the cash, but he would have to leave at once in order to catch a train. This was all right to Lyman, so McClelland went out. So did Lyman to change his shirt, and when he returned in two or three minutes Gordon had made his escape. Lyman went to the bank where the officials pronounced the check no good because of no funds. The police were notified and a warrant issued, but they have little hope they will get the men because Lyman has given such publicity to the case.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Pensions were granted Californians today as follows: John Kearn, Vallejo, \$6; Isaac Newton, Truesdale, Shandon, \$6; Joseph H. Barber, San Diego, \$6; Cornelius Doherty, Oakland, \$6; Mary D. Brickett, Willets, \$8; Jessie F. Webb, San José, \$8.

Marion Cushing was today appointed postmaster at Donroe, Mendocino county.

DEATH RECORD.

BURTON—In Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday, August 10, Carl T. Burton, son of George M. and Helen M. Burton, and 15 years 8 months; a native of Providence, R. I.

BOUCHER—In Los Angeles, Cal., August 11, beloved wife of William H. Boucher, aged 51 years.

Funeral from parlor of Robert Sharp & Co. 24, at 2 p.m. Interment Evergreen.

NORTON—At 518 Maple avenue, August 10, Maud E. Norton, wife of L. G. Norton and daughter of Mrs. E. A. Lamphere, aged 19 years and months.

Funeral from parlor of John R. Paul, No. 111 Downey avenue, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, August 13, 1898.

DUMMINGS—In Nevada City, Cal., August 12, 1898, Miss Helen Cummings, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal.

BIRTH RECORD.

KERR—August 8, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Kerr, No. 148 East Thirty-fifth street, a daughter.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. Will check baggage at the residence to 253 point, No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 30.

Mrs. Rorer

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."

SARAH T. RORER, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School, Editor Cookery Department, Ladies' Home Journal.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

is used by all the leading teachers of cookery.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York

Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RAILROAD RECORD.

RATES TO THE WOODMEN.

Santa Fe Wharves, Warehouses and Tracks—Notes and Personal.

The Pacific Jurisdiction of the World will be in session in San Francisco August 22. This jurisdiction extends east as far as Colorado. The railroads have made a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip for all points in the jurisdiction. The tickets are good for thirty days and will be sold only on one day, August 16. The holder of a ticket must be in San Francisco by the 22d, but may stop over on the way.

W. G. Nevins, general manager of the Santa Fe has returned from San Diego. He states that a force of twenty-five men is engaged on the company's wharf at San Diego, putting it in better condition. In a few days twenty-five more men will be put on the work in order to rush it through.

A large force of men is at work on the road between Santa Ana and San Diego. Much work has been done in the last few months, and by winter the road west of Albuquerque to the Pacific Ocean will be in first-class condition.

The Santa Fe has spent vast sums of money in this work. The wharf at San Diego will cost \$25,000 to put in good condition. As soon as that work is done the warehouses will be begun.

Sunday will be Watermelon day at Redondo. Melons by the carload, feed and sweet, will be distributed free.

W. D. Sanborn general agent of the Burlington at San Francisco, is here.

J. J. Byrne, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, arrives home today from San Francisco. He comes by steamer to escape the heat of a trip through the San Joaquin Valley.

F. J. Fitzgerald, passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, has taken a trip to San Diego.

F. C. Allen, Santa Fe roadmaster at Winslow, has returned from San Diego.

W. B. Beamer of the Santa Fe is in the city from San Bernardino.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Display of Citron and Canned Lobsters for Omaha.

Two new California industries will be represented in some exhibits which are being prepared for display in the Southern California exhibit at the Omaha Transmississippi and International Exposition. One is candied citron of commerce prepared by Bishop & Co. of Los Angeles, declared by Secretary Frank Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce the finest he has ever seen anywhere. Almost an immense amount of citron of commerce used in America is imported from Sicily, that the tariff may thus be avoided.

The second unique display will be the lobsters and crabs canned by the San Pedro Preserving Company. The crustaceans are caught off the Southern California coast, and prepared for market at San Pedro.

The following description of the Nebraska building at the Omaha Exposition is from a letter by Mrs. Frank Wiggins, in charge of the Los Angeles county exhibit there:

"Among the imposing buildings at the exposition is the Nebraska building, large, commodious and arranged to accommodate the public in general, the center of the building is an immense rotunda, where settles and easy chairs abound. Around this rotunda on both the first and second floors are many rooms for societies, orders and clubs. Hence the Nebraska building is the general headquarters for many comers to the exposition. Nebraska's best foot is put foremost in every effort here. Her educational exhibit is the most extensive in its time, and is comprehensive and well-classified. Her exhibit of agriculture is extensive, entertaining and surprising. Her horticultural exhibit, while so far confined to small fruits, is good and well presented. Her art exhibit compares favorably with the art work of the older States."

"This exposition is the climax of an effort put forth some three years ago by Nebraska, especially Omaha, to raise the people of the State and section to a greater appreciation of the section's resources. There was introduced the Ak-sar-ben (Nebraska spelled backwards) east-west and parade not unlike Mardi Gras. The most prominent citizens of the town take part in the week's festivities, even to sharing in the parade. The Ak-sar-ben always comes in the early winter, when the weather is fine, the harvests laid by and enthusiasm easily roused. The exhibition will not interfere with the Ak-sar-ben in October."

Miss Duff Sent to Relatives.

Lilla Duff, the sixteen-year-old girl who was taken into custody day before yesterday at the request of her uncle, will be sent to relatives in Peach Hill, N. Y., this morning. The girl ran away from her uncle's home at Shatto street and Union avenue some months ago, and she has since been working as a servant girl in a South Main street lodging-house. James Duff, her uncle, accidentally discovered her in a cigar store at No. 219 West Fourth street last Thursday, shortly after noon, and lost no time in yelling for police assistance. Mr. Duff is an undersized man, but he is fortunate in a pair of very strong lungs, and the size of the crowd he had gathered around him as a result of his screams, would have led one to believe that a homicide had taken place rather than that a runaway girl had been captured. Mr. Duff will stand the expense of sending his truant niece to New York.

Flour Ingredients.

All mixed flours, including health foods, breakfast mushes, hydrogenated buckwheat, chloride of potassium, wheat and so forth, must henceforth bear plainly printed on the package a list of the ingredients, and be stamped with an internal revenue stamp. This provision of the new law revenue law went into effect yesterday. It was designed to safeguard public health by the publicity it will give to the facts of the composition of much-advertised foods.

YERXA, The Cash Grocer.

Fruits are here at their very best and very lowest in price. Everything else that is good to eat is here under the same conditions.

Prices for Saturday, August 13.

19 cents

Dozen—Strictly FRESH RANCH EGGS. (Not Eastern.)

12½ cents

Good Full Cream Cheese.

62 cents

Roll—Best Crown Butter.

24 cents

Pound—Best Elgin Tab Butter.

Ice Cream Soda 5c

Ice Cream 20 cents a quart.

Figs, Figs, Figs, Figs.

White Smyrna Figs, ripe, fresh and juicy, 5 cents per pound.

Prunes..... 2 cents per pound

Genuine Concord Grapes

Melons by the Wagon Load.

Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate—18 cents for 25 cent size.

30 cents for 50 cent size.

Chase & Sanborn's COFFEE

28 cents a pound.

LEADER COFFEE.

Pies, all kinds..... 8 cents

Wine Cakes..... 9 cents

Jelly Rolls..... 9 cents

Ribbon Cakes..... 9 cents

Pound Cake..... 20 cents

Angel Cake..... 20 cents

Mrs. Anderson's Cakes in full variety—baked at Alhambra.

Ice Cream Soda 5c

YERXA,

Trimmed Hats

95c.

You can see them in our window today. They are the very same that have been selling for \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5. It will pay you to stop and look them over. It will pay you to make a selection.

WONDER MILLINERY,

MEYER BROS.,

Successors to Lud Zobel & Co.,

219 S. Spring St.

A triumph of American Chemistry.

DR. FOX'S

Health

Baking

Powder.

It is a Pepsin

Cream of Tartar

Baking Powder.

10,950,000 Times

During the past year your eyelids have opened and closed thirty thousand times a day you "blink." A wonderful piece of divine mechanism is the human eye, and yet the majority of people are so careless in the care of their eyes that they allow them to work beyond endurance. Then comes the "breakdown" and—regret.

Boston Optical Co.

228 W. Second St.

KYTE & GRANTCHER

THE SURPRISE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MILLINERY

ALWAYS THE LOWEST IN PRICES

242 S. Spring St.

...BURNS...

Shoes for Men and Women.

See Show Windows.

\$3

Mail Orders Solicited.

240 S. Spring St.

10th Day of the

25th DAY

Reduction

SALE

August 13 to 31

BUMILLER & MARSH'S

Shirt Waist Stock

Half price.

A most astonishing sale of Women's Wash Waists begins this morning. We purchased Bumiller & Marsh's entire stock of waists for much less than half price, and will sell it at ridiculous prices. These waists are made by the very best waist makers the country knows, viz., Fish, Clark & Flagg, Monarch, Cluette, Coon & Co., Parry Shirt Co., and Bumiller & Marsh's own make. Every waist is well made. Not one of them was ever marked less than \$1.50, from that up to \$3.50. You can critically examine the seams and button holes and quality of material. The finest quality of imported ginghams, organdies, chevrons, percales, madrases, etc., are among them. The entire stock is sorted into three lots as follows:

LOT 1—Contains Waists sold by Bumiller & Marsh at \$1.50. Choice for.....

45c

LOT 2—Consists of Waists sold by Bumiller & Marsh at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Choice for.....

65c

LOT 3—Consists of Waists sold by Bumiller & Marsh at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Choice for.....

95c

Men's Cool Vests, 50c.

Just when you need them most we turn them over to you at this unheard of price. There are about 500 Fancy Summer Vests, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.50. All that were marked \$2.00 or less will be closed out at 50c each and those over \$2.00 will be sold at \$1.00 each. The very noblest and best styles of the season are among them. Crashes, ducks, molairs, flannels, etc. Come early for best choice.

Veiling.

186 pieces of Black Velling, 18 inches wide, some 7½, some 9, some 10, some 11, some 12, some 13, some 14, some 15, some 16, some 17, some 18, some 19, some 20, some 21, some 22, some 23, some 24, some 25, some 26, some 27, some 28, some 29, some 30, some 31, some 32, some 33, some 34, some 35, some 36, some 37, some 38, some 39, some 40, some 41, some 42, some 43, some 44, some 45, some 46, some 47, some 48, some 49, some 50, some 51, some 52, some 53, some 54, some 55, some 56, some 57, some 58, some 59, some 60, some 61, some 62, some 63, some 64, some 65, some 66, some 67, some 68, some 69, some 70, some 71, some 72, some 73, some 74, some 75, some 76, some 77, some 78, some 79, some 80, some 81, some 82, some 83, some 84, some 85, some 86, some 87, some 88, some 89, some 90, some 91, some 92, some 93, some 94, some 95, some 96, some 97, some 98, some 99, some 100, some 101, some 102, some 103, some 104, some 105, some 106, some 107, some 108, some 109, some 110, some 111, some 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